

## of Favour

DIBAKAR PAL

M.Phil, Retired Executive Magistrate (Civil Servant) & PhD Student, Department of Business Management, University of Calcutta, India

### \*Corresponding author

Dibakar Pal, M. Phil, Retired Executive Magistrate (Civil Servant) & PhD Student, Department of Business Management, University of Calcutta, India

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### Abstract

Someone likes to get favour. Someone likes not. He is an egoist. The paradox is that he who wants favour does not get but he who wants not gets favour at ease. In both the cases favour remains unenjoyed.

**Keywords:** Approval, Support, Liking, Kindness, Preference, Nepotism, Bribery

### Introduction

Creative writing is based more on manifestation rather than on expression. It does not inform, rather it reveals. So it bears no reference. The best creative writing is critical, and the best critical writing is creative. This article is an outcome of thinking about creative writing meant for a general readership. As such, I have adopted a free style methodology so that everyone can enjoy the pleasure of reading. As you might know, Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal essayist, wrote many essays namely 'Of Love', 'Of Friendship', 'Of Ambition', 'Of Studies', and so on. The multiple-minded genius correctly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be used as themes for essays. But little has been done since his death to continue or finish his monumental task. Bacon's unique individual style of presentation ignited my imagination and encouraged me to write creative essays as a method of relieving a wide range of emotions through catharsis.

### Article

Favour is approval, support, or liking for someone or something. For example: Training is looked upon with favour by many employers.

It is an act of kindness beyond what is due or usual. For example: I've come to ask you a favour.

It is to feel or show approval or preference for. For example: Slashing public spending is a policy that few politicians favour.

It is often used in polite requests to give someone something desired. For example: Please favour me with an answer.

Only a blessed soul gets favour. A cursed soul is deprived from such divine wish. The rich, in every foot-step, gets favour from both god and men i.e., heaven and earth. Their life is very smooth. They enjoy no problem. It appears no problem itself is their problem. On the other hand, the poor gets no favour. Thus the haves get favour. The have-nots get not. As such they have to bear sufferings from cradle to coffin.

An unlucky person runs after favour to conquer his fate. He seldom gets it, since he is unlucky. He believes in miracle through which he wants to conquer his ill-luck. Misfortune dogs him wherever he goes. He suffers till he breaths his last. Conversely, favour runs after a lucky person. He always enjoys the warm feeling of favour.

Someone likes to get favour. Someone likes not. He is an egoist. The paradox is that he who wants favour does not get but he who wants not gets favour at ease. In both the cases favour remains unenjoyed.

Further someone demands favour. He threatens and gets it illegally. Later on in unfavourable situation he has to return back the benefit with interest. A fool nags for favour. It causes annoyance. Common people or lay men ask for favour without any valid reason. A wise person asks for favour on genuine ground. An honest person never asks for undue favour. That's why he is uncommon. That's why he is great. Here lies his greatness.

Someone considers oiling as an inferior task. Such a status conscious person never requests someone for favour. Request to a degraded person is beyond his thinking. Such an egoist is ready to bear the loss than to enjoy benefit otherwise.

Favour renders someone dependent. The dependent person cannot work independently. It is a hindrance for full blooming of the personality. He becomes a statue. Always favour makes him lazy. Such a lazy person becomes dull-headed in course of time. He becomes out of order as is usually happens in case of a mechanical device. A rolling stone gathers no moss. But no work renders him a scrap like a machine that becomes defunct due to rust. Such a lazy person cannot face the hard reality due to lack of experience. He faces severity to exist. Then favour is a curse to him. But always or continued favour is a blessing. Discontinued favour discontinues existence of a dependent one.

Two persons give equal labour but may get different result due to

unequal intellect. Intellect is inherited. Generally, brainy parents give birth to brainy children. There is exception. The issue of an illiterate couple may be brainy also. It means labour class people give birth to labourers. Similarly, the children of elite class are always born with golden spoon.

He who gets favour of luck goes always ahead. Such a fortunate person is always ahead. The rich belongs to this category. The poor, in contrast, never gets favour. With the passage of time the rich becomes richer and the proletariat becomes poorer.

Someone always thinks for favour. He depends on luck. He hopes for fortune. He thinks that someone or god will do all his assigned jobs and he will enjoy the favour of good fortune. Such a person is idle. As such misfortune is his ever companion. They say idle brain is devil's workshop. Such a devil is either dangerously brilliant or brilliantly dangerous or both simultaneously.

Favour has negative outcome. If someone gets favour then he hopes to get it regularly. This hope gives birth to right. So one should always think before favouring someone. As such all should not be favoured. All is not competent to get favour. He who values it should be favoured. A Good Samaritan favours all and everybody without judging. The great soul considers judging as God's work and his work is to serve and satisfy human needs.

Someone seldom depends upon luck. He builds his career through hard work. He does not believe in luck. He believes in the doctrine that man is the architect of his own fate. He hates laziness. He hates to get favour. He considers favour as a hindrance to get flourished.

Favour means divine intervention. Misfortune is the influence of Satan. Only a wise can conquer misfortune by his intellect which is divine given.

Favour is good, nepotism is bad. Further favour is done or shown

through bribery. This type of malpractice is omnipresent. It is very difficult to free the society from this evil practice. They say bribe is speed money. The businessman has no time to spend and waste time for a single job. To them time is money. They will earn more if they invest time in business. Bribe is a negligible part of their earning. So they purchase favour through money. It is trade secret.

Behaviour is all and everything. Good behaviour favours and can manage even the enemy. But misbehaviour seldom pays but causes separation with the near and dear ones.

Man gets favour for various reasons. The reason may either be impartial or partial in nature. The topper in the examination gets favour for having talent. Someone gets favour due to poverty. Ailing humanity gets favour due to misfortune. Someone gets favour due to helplessness. These are the examples of impartial favour. Impartial favour may also be called genuine favour or no favour at all since the persons deserve it as due. There is no suspicion. None raises any question against it.

In contrast someone gets undue favour for nepotism. Someone gets favour instead of bribe. Someone gets favour for having beautiful face. Someone gets favour instead of sexual enjoyment. These are the examples of partial favour.

### Conclusion

Right man should be placed in the right place for the sake of development. Then the rise is smooth and uninterrupted. It is the first and last tool of progress. If an inferior person is favoured and selected then he cannot do the assigned job. Then the firm or establishment gets destroyed. Here lies the negative effect of favour. Thus favour is too good when the purpose is noble. It is too bad when the purpose is evil.

### References

No reference, since the present article is an outcome of Creative Nonfiction Writing.

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